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"AMERICA'S HOLLY LAND"  
*Clarendon Gardens*

N U R S E R Y

LINDEN ROAD

BOX 1071

PINEHURST,

N. CAROLINA

10/25/57

1957-58

**PRICE LIST**



HOLLIES

AZALEAS

CAMELLIAS

AND SELECT NURSERY STOCK



## **TERMS AND CONDITIONS**

### **PRICES**

All prices listed are F.O.B. our nursery. Prices listed cancel all previous quotations and are subject to change without notice. Prices quoted are for individual plants. Specimen stock selected by customers at nursery will be charged for according to value, irrespective of catalog price. Prices have been generally lowered this year. Check for real values.

### **TERMS AND SHIPPING**

Cash with order (Check or Money Order). We accept all orders with the provision that they shall be void should any injury over which we have no control befall our stock. All quotations are subject to prior sale

With the exception of the immediate vicinity the purchaser will be obliged to make arrangements for the delivery of these plants. Plants will be shipped via Railway Express (unless otherwise specified), shipping charges collect.

If shipped, add 10% to your order for packing and crating charges.

### **MINIMUM ORDER**

Due to the high cost of crating and processing an order, the minimum order that can be accepted for shipment is \$10.00. No minimum for Nursery pickup.

### **GUARANTEE**

We guarantee that our stock is well rooted, well grown, correctly dug, properly packed, and in perfect growing condition when shipped. We give no guarantee that stock will live and grow.

### **OFFICIAL INSPECTION**

Each shipment is furnished with a certificate that our stock has been inspected by the State Entomologist of North Carolina and found to be free of injurious insects and diseases. We are not in the Japanese Beetle Quarantine Zone and can ship anywhere in the United States except California.

### **REMARKS**

We have many more varieties of Holly, Azaleas, and Camellias than we are listing herein, but since they are in small quantities we omitted them to save having to say "Sorry-we're out." If you are looking for something you don't have, write us. We'll probably have it.

## VISIT OUR GARDENS AND NURSERY

Twenty acres of Gardens around a five acre lake. Holly Arboretum with hundreds of specimen plants — Nurseries and sales ground stocked with choice plant material.

### MEMBER OF:

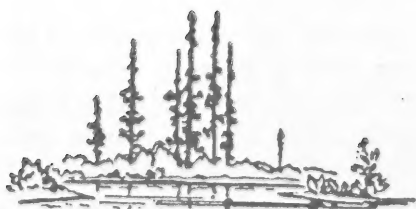
The Holly Society of America  
The North Carolina Association of Nurserymen  
The Southern Nurserymen's Association  
The American Association of Nurserymen

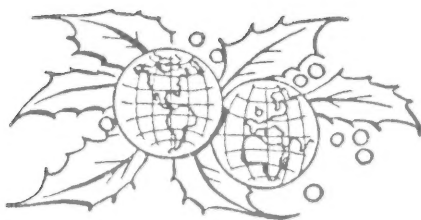
## A WORD TO THE READER

We earnestly want to publish a catalog which our customers can depend upon for sound, reliable information. We don't believe that people like to read a catalog in which every other word is a superlative. It has been our intent to make a catalog which will not be overflowing with glowing descriptions, but rather to make one which would be a welcome addition to the library of the lover of Holly. We intend to keep working on it and to continually improve it with each edition. If you have problems that are not answered in our booklet, let us know what they are. We will try to answer them to your satisfaction and will help you in any way that we can.

CLARENDON GARDENS NURSERY

September 1, 1957





## HOLLIES

### THE GENUS ILEX

by

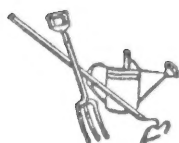
H. STUART ORTLOFF, L. A.

Like most broadleaved evergreens, Hollies prefer an acid soil. Many will thrive in full sun, but most seem to do best in light shade. All require an ample supply of moisture, particularly during the first two or three seasons after planting. Where mulches of various kinds can be applied they aid in maintaining a moist and cool situation that is highly advantageous until the new plant is firmly established.

Horticulturalists and hybridizers have, in recent years, developed many new varieties, and brought forward many species rarely used in former years. At Clarendon Gardens practically all of these new and interesting varieties have been gathered together in one place where their similarities and differences can be easily observed.

Probably no group of plants now being offered to the public presents more in the way of new and delightful plant combinations, or outstanding specimen plants, than do the Hollies. **Ilex cornuta clone Burford**, for example, is a plant but little known outside of middle South, and yet is one that is outstanding in every way. It is compact, dense, has brilliantly shining foliage, and bears an abundance of berries so that the plant is practically covered with them. Burford Holly adds greatly to any garden.

Other species and varieties now being grown at Clarendon are equally interesting, and a visit to this outstanding holly arboretum will be well repaid both in enjoyment of the plants as they stand in their natural setting and also in the ideas for the possible use of these interesting plants in landscape and garden plantings.



## PLANTING YOUR HOLLIES

Your Holly plants deserve the best care you can give them, and good care starts with proper planting. Follow the old rule and dig a hole twice as large as the ball of roots you will place in it. Fill the bottom of this hole with about four inches of leaf mold or well-rotted manure. This will help provide nutrients and good drainage for your plant. Before putting the soil back in around the root ball, mix more leaf mold within. When planting in a heavy clay soil add enough sand to give it a good tilth, and use more leaf mold than you would in preparing a sandy loam.

Do not use lime on your Hollies. They are acid loving plants and do not grow well in alkaline soils as a rule. It is a simple matter to increase the acidity of calcareous soils if this is necessary. A phone call to your county agent will bring specific information for your area's soil.

Do not plant your Holly too deep. Many fine plants have been ruined because of this practice. When planted too deep they do not get enough aeration. Use the top roots of your plants as a guide and have them exactly at the level of the soil.

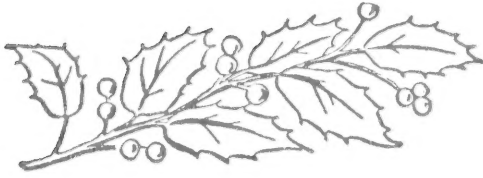
Cottonseed meal is an excellent fertilizer for all Hollies. This may be supplemented with a commercial Broad-Leaf Evergreen fertilizer.

Don't cut the bag away from the ball, but plant it intact. The burlap will rot. Be careful not to break the dirt and root ball.

A mulch of rooted oak leaves or pine needles will be useful in protecting your plants. It should be remembered, though, that an acid mulch promotes leaching of mineral elements from the soil. Thus, fertilization is necessary where such mulches are used.

By proper planting, fairly tender species can often be made to grow far north of their normal range.

## PRICE LIST



### HOLLIES

**ILEX (Holly)** — A large, interesting and ornamental genus, embracing both evergreen and deciduous types of plants. All members of this group are dioecious, that is have the male and female flowers borne on separate plants. One male will fertilize many females, but should be of the same species, as all species may not be compatible or bloom at the same time.

We have many more varieties in limited quantities which are not listed. A complete list will be sent upon request.

### ENGLISH HOLLIES

**ILEX AQUIFOLIUM (English Holly)** — An evergreen tree to 35 feet, native to the British Isles, most of Europe, parts of Asia and North Africa. It varies greatly in habit of growth, shape, and size of leaf and berry. It probably has more varieties than any other species of Ilex.

English Holly will thrive and grow in the North if given winter sun and wind protection especially when they are small. As they grow larger their hardiness improves. One of the largest English Holly sections is western Oregon where they have withstood sustained temperatures of 10 to 20 degrees below zero. The variegated Hollies are not quite as hardy as the green leafed at zero temperatures.

### ENGLISH HOLLY PRICES

Non-Starred Varieties		Starred Varieties (*)	
A. Pots (2/4 in.)	\$ .50	A. Pots (2/4 in.)	\$ .65
B. 10/12 in.	1.50	B. 10/12 in.	1.85
C. Gal. Can	1.80	C. Gal. Can	2.00
D. 12/15 in.	2.10	D. 12/15 in.	2.35
E. 15/18 in.	2.50	E. 15/18 in.	3.00
F. 18/24 in.	3.50	F. 18/24 in.	4.00
G. 24/30 in.	5.00	G. 24/30 in.	5.75
H. 30/36 in.	6.50	H. 30/36 in.	7.50
I. 3/4 ft.	8.50	I. 3/4 ft.	9.25

Letters following description refer to sizes available

Prices of specimen plants of some named varieties on request.

I. AQUIFOLIUM — Dark glossy green foliage, large red berries, sharply spined. Rapid grower.

I. Aqul. (F) — A through H.

I. Aqul. (M) — A through H.

I. Aqul. Altaclarensis — Large deep green leaves, spined or spineless. String growing, dense, compact, broad columnar mass. Red berries. ABCDG.

## ENGLISH HOLLIES — (Continued)

- I. *Aqui. argentea marginata* — The silver variegated type.  
Two of the best are:

\*Brownell's Silvary (F) — Spiney leaves edged in silver, remainder of leaf being glossy green. Berries borne early, showy red. Compact conical shape. Limited number available. A.

\*Silver Queen (F) — Similar to Silvary. ABC.

- I. *Ajui. aurea marginata* — The golden variegated series.  
Some very limited so order early.

\*Golden King (M) — Glossy, wavy leaves, well spined. A broad band of gold edges the leaves. A

\*Golden Queen (F) — Leaves nearly free of spines. Leaves are large, convex, and many are pure gold. ABCD.

\*Golden Gate (*aurea marginata ovata*) (F) — Broadly rounded leaves. A reliable bearer. Valued for landscape use since it has a dense, compact growth habit. Limited number available. ABC

- \*I. *Aqui. aurea medio-picta* — Harlequin — (F) — The leaf center is painted in gold. Dense and shrubby growing. A choice medio-picta. AC.

- I. *Aqui. Bisex* — This holly has both male and female flowers. Berries produced on a single plant. Limited numbers available. BCDE.

- \*I *Aqui. Brownell Special* (F) — Large dark green leaves spined. Fast growing. ABCE.

- \*I. *Aqui. Balearica* (*platyphylla Balearica*) — (F) — Canary Island Holly. A vigorous grower which berries freely. Large oblong — ovate flat leaves frequently spineless. Limited numbers. ABCDE.

- \*I. *Aqui. Camelliaefolia* (F) — Large elongated leaves with spines. Berries clustered. ABCD.

- \*I. *Aqui. Crispa* (M) — An unusual Holly. Coarse, spirally twisted leaves of solid green. Limited numbers available. AC.

- \*I. *Aqui. Ferox* (Hedgehog) — (M) — This unusual Holly has spines not only on the leaf edge but on the upper surface of the twisted convex leaf. Limited numbers available. AC.

- \*I. *Aqui. Firecracker* (F) — Leaves spiny. Heavy berry bearer. Shrubby habit of growth. One of the best. AC.

- \*I. *Aqui. Foxii* (M) — A beautiful Holly. An excellent pollinator. ABCDEF.

- \*I. *Aqui. Fructu-Luteo* (Berigold) — (F) — Dark green glossy, very spiny leaves. Yellow berries. ABCF.

- I. *Aqui. Intergrifolia* (F) — Glossy, deep green foliage. When mature, has a conical shape. AB.

- I. *Aqui. Jan Van Tol* (F) — A beautiful Holly with dark green leaves. Bright red berries and plentiful. Grows tall and broad. ABC.

- I. *Aqui. Malmborg* (F) — A real beauty among the *Aquifoliums*. Heavy bearer. Leaves well spined. ABCD.

- I. *Aqui. N. F. Barnes* (F) — Long, graceful leaves. Well spined. Twig bark purplish in color. ABD.



## ENGLISH HOLLIES — (Continued)

- I. AQUI. Pendula (Weeping Green) (F) — Has weeping branches, purplish twigs. Form a rounded, compact head. Unusual and striking. A
- \*I. AQUI. Perado (F) — A vigorous grower, green stemmed. Featuring early ripening red berries with a striking color. BCDE.
- \*I. AQUI. Platyphyllia Pallida (F) — Broad, deep green leaves, sparsely spined. C.
- I. AQUI. Pyramidalis (F) — Leaves small and elongated, nearly spineless. Early ripening, persistent red berries. Conical habit of growth. ABCDE.
- \*I AQUI. Recurva (M) — A superb hedge plant. Small, re-curved leaves closely set make this a twiggy and compact shrub. B.
- \*I. AQUI. Roderly (F) — Heavily berried in early November. Outstanding red berries. Tall and erect in growth. ABD.
- I. AQUI. Scotica (F) — Dark, lustrous leaves, usually spineless. Large, red fruit. Shrub-like, compact form. CFG.
- I. AQUI. Smithiana (F) — Leaves weakly spined, 2 to 2½ in. long and about 1 in. in width. C.
- \*I. AQUI. Wilsoni (F) — One of the most vigorous and most beautiful Hollies. Broad, dark green oval leaves. A heavy bearer of beautiful red berries. Needs some protection in the North. BCDE.
- I. AQUI. W. J. Bean (F) — Conical, compact habit of growth. Leaves spined. Twigs purple. CFG.

## AMERICAN HOLLIES

ILEX OPACA (American Holly) — A tree to 50 feet. Berries form on new growth. One of the hardiest of the red-berried, evergreen Hollies. It is native from Massachusetts to Florida, and west to Texas and Missouri in a total of 23 states. Hardiness no problem except as noted.

### AMERICAN HOLLY PRICES

Non-Starred Varieties		Starred Varieties (*)	
A. Pots (4/8 in.)	\$ .55	A. Pots (4/8 in.)	\$ .75
B. 10/12 in.	1.40	B. 10/12 in.	1.70
C. Gal. Can	1.65	C. Gal. Can	1.85
D. 12/15 in.	1.90	D. 12/15 in.	2.15
E. 15/18 in.	2.35	E. 15/18 in.	2.55
F. 18/24 in.	3.25	F. 18/24 in.	3.60
G. 24/30 in.	4.35	G. 24/30 in.	4.75
H. 30/36 in.	5.50	H. 30/36 in.	6.00
I. 3/4 ft.	8.00	I. 3/4 ft.	9.00
J. 4/5 ft.	10.00	J. 4/5 ft.	11.00
K. 5/6 ft.	13.00	K. 5/6 ft.	15.00

Letters following description refer to sizes available  
Larger specimen plants quoted on request.

- I. Opaca (F) — Spined dark green leaves. An abundance of red berries. A through J. Larger specimen sizes available.
- I. Opaca (M) — ACDIJ. Larger specimen sizes available.

## ILEX OPACA — NAMED VARIETIES

- \*I. Opaca Arden — Horizontally branched with a fine display of red fruit. Extremely hardy. BDE.
- I. Opaca Betsy — Dark green, heavily spined leaves. Hardy north. Prolific bearer. ABCD.
- \*I. Opaca Bountiful Improved — Dark green spined foliage. Heavy berry bearer. Hardy north. BC.
- I. Opaca Bradshaw — Well spined, large, dark green leaves. Fruit a good red usually clustered. Limited numbers available. BCEF.
- I. Opaca Cape Cod — An abundant producer of deep red berries. Low growing and spreading. Limited numbers available. C.
- \*I. Opaca Cardinal — Compact habit of growth. Heavy set of berries. Hardy north. ABCD.
- I. Opaca Carolina — Large, dark green, heavily spined leaves measuring up to 4½ inches. Heavy bearer of large deep red berries. Parent tree located at The Carolina Hotel, Pinehurst. C.
- I. Opaca Cheerful — Large fruit an attractive cherry red. The leaves are dark green on upper surface, lighter beneath. DEF.
- I. Opaca Christmas Bouquet — Informal habit of growth. Dark green foliage dense on the branches. BCD.
- I. Opaca Clarendon Large Leaf — Handsome large leaves, heavily spined, deep lustrous green. Parent plant at Clarendon. BCDE.
- I. Opaca Clarendon Spreading — Large, spined, dark green leaves. Red berries. Dense, spreading habit of growth. BCDEF.
- \*I. Opaca Clark — Green leaves deeply toothed. Compact growing — a good hedge variety. Limited numbers available. C.
- \*I Opaca Croonenburg — Dark green foliage. Heavy berry bearer. Columnar habit of growth. One of the best. ABCDG.
- I. Opaca Cupleaf — Leaves dark green, much lighter beneath. Bright red fruit produced singly. BCD.
- i. Opaca Dark Red — As you might expect, dark red fruit. An attractive Holly. BCDEFG.
- \*I Opaca Delia Bradley — Fruit dark glossy red borne abundantly. Leaves medium size, nearly flat. Good hardy Holly which fruits while young. Upright, pyramidal, dense growth. One of the best. Recommended for the north. A through H.
- \*I. Opaca East Palatka — One of the most abundant and regular bearing of the American Hollies. Small glossy olive green leaves with usually one spine on the tip. Hardiness north of Washington questionable. BCDFIJK.
- \*i. Opaca Elfin — An abundant fruiter. Noted for its spines which point out in many varied planes. BCD.
- I. Opaca Fosteri — Narrow, compact, dark green spined foliage. Red berries. Excellent for hedges. ABDEFG.
- I. Opaca Griscom — Small, sparsely spined leaves. Abundant, dark red fruit. BCDEF.
- I. Opaca Hibernia — An upright habit of growth; large green leaves. Fruits abundantly AD.

## ILEX OPACA — NAMED VARIETIES — (Cont.)

- \*I. Opaca Hookstraw (Old Heavy Berry) — Truly outstanding for its vigor, heavy fruiting and large bright green leaves. A leader among the Opacas. ABDE.
- I. Opaca Howardi — Thick, dark glossy green foliage, Sparsely spined. Abundant fruit. Compact form. Vigorous grower. Stringly recommended. Somewhat tender in Pennsylvania. BCDIK.
- \*I. Opaca Hume No. 2 — Fruit dark red, borne abundantly. Leaves flat, thin, sparsely spined, shining lustrous green to 2½ inches. Hardiness north of Washington questionable. ACDEFGHIJ.
- I. Opaca Isaiah (male) — Tree a broad cone. Foliage bright green above, dull beneath. A good pollinator. BD.
- I. Opaca Joyce — Fine dark green leaves evenly toothed and glossy. Bright red berries. BCDG.
- \*I. Opaca Lake City — Vigorous grower which forms an open branches tree. Unusual because of its attractive orange fruit. BCD.
- \*I Opaca Louise Holmes — An outstanding Holly. Upright grower with early ripening large red berries. Large, glossy, dark green foliage. A.
- I. Opaca Manig — Dark green leaves, large spines, leaves closely spaced. Bright red berries produced abundantly. BCD.
- i. Opaca Maxwell Point — A fast growing Holly which will become massive. Good dark green foliage. BCDFG.
- i. Opaca Miss Helen — Abundant red berries produced early. Foliage dense. Conical habit of growth. C.
- \*I. Opaca October Glow — Outstanding because of early coloring of its bright red fruit (usually in October). A limited number available. DEF.
- I. Opaca Osa — Stiff, glossy green, curved leaves. Many short spines. Abundant red berries. BCD.
- \*i. Opaca Rotundifolia — The leaves are round, well spined and have a good coloration. An outstanding variety. A limited number available. D.
- \*I. Opaca Savannah — Very fruitful variety. with deep red fruit well displayed. Leaves medium, thin, light green, sparsely spined. Upright, columnar, growth. Hardiness north of Washington questionable. A through K.
- I. Opaca Skookum — Densely branched, spiney leaved variety. Red fruit. C.
- I. Opaca St. Mary — Medium sized bright red berries, produced singly. Leaves spaced close together, small and twisted, giving a fine texture to foliage. Very hardy. Parent tree on Island of St. Mary in New England. Compact grower. One of best to grow for Christmas sprays. CDF.
- \*i. Opaca St. Stephen — A heavy fruiter. A sister of Delia Bradley. ABDE.
- \*I. Opaca Subintegra — Glossy, rather small leaves, few spines. A fairly vigorous, open branched grower. BDG.
- i. Opaca Sunset Glow — Light red berries. Compact good foliage. Dense habit of growth. C.
- \*I. Opaca Taber No. 3 — In demand for its classic pyramidal shape and shiny green leaves. An abundant produced of red fruit which remains during the winter. CE.

## ILEX OPACA — NAMED VARIETIES — (Cont.)

- \*I. Opaca Tinga — Highly recommended. Sparsely spined, dark green leaves. Heavy bearer of large red fruit. Parent tree at Tinga Nursery, Wilmington, N. C. ABCDEFJK.
- I. Opaca Toner — Good form and fine foliage. Medium sized, good green leaves. Bright red fruit. BCDE.
- I. Opaca Torch Bearer — Dark green leaves, rather glossy, well spined of ovate shape. A good bearer. B.
- I. Opaca Trisco — A vigorous upright grower with attractive foliage and fruit. ABCDFG.
- \*I. Opaca Xanthocarpa — Yellow berries. Variety of American Holly. AFG.

## JAPANESE HOLLIES — Priced to Move

ILEX CRENATA (Japanese Holly) — An evergreen shrub, native of the Japanese Islands and part of coastal China. Generally characterized by black berries and small crenated leaves. This group is considered one of the most hardy of the genus Ilex.

### JAPANESE HOLLY PRICES

Non-Starred Varieties		Starred Varieties (*)	
A. 6/8 in.	\$1.00	A. 6/8 in.	\$1.15
B. 8/10 in.	1.45	B. 8/10 in.	1.50
C. Gal. Cans	1.75	C. Gal. Cans	1.90
D. 10/12 in.	1.75	D. 10/12 in.	1.90
E. 12/15 in.	2.50	E. 12/15 in.	2.75
F. 15/18 in.	3.00	F. 15/18 in.	3.25
G. 18/24 in.	4.00	G. 18/24 in.	4.50
H. 24/30 in.	5.50	H. 24/30 in.	6.00
I. 30/36 in.	7.50	I. 30/36 in.	8.25
J. 3/4 ft.	10.00	J. 3/4 ft.	11.00

Letters following description refer to sizes available  
Prices of larger specimen plants quoted on request.

We are able this year to offer some very good stock and very reasonable prices. You'll do well to buy your Japanese Holly from us.

- I. Crenata — Fruit small, black, Leaves small, dark green. Growth upright, compact. Useful for foundation plantings, hedges or specimen plants. ADEFGHI.
- I. Crenata Convexa (Bullata) — Small black fruit produced abundantly on new wood, usually much of it hidden by leaves and twigs. Small convex, green leaves, similar to Boxwood. Slow growing, spreading habit of growth. A through J. Biggest sizes limited.
- I. Crenata Glass — Leaves small, closely spaced. Narrow upright growth. Splendid for narrow situations where an upright plant is needed. AB. A few size GH.
- \*I. Crenata Helleri — Tiny, dark green leaves, closely spaced. Small compact variety, low and spreading in habit of growth. Slow grower, ideal for low hedges, rock gardens or foundations where dwarf plants are desired. Very hardy. A through G.

## JAPANESE HOLLIES — (Continued)

- I. *Crenata Hetzi* — Similar to *convexa*, but larger leaf. Slow growing, ideal where low, spreading plant is needed. Very hardy, originating near Lake Erie. ABCDE.
- \*I. *Crenata Kingsville* — Small dark green leaves. Twiggy, spreading growth. Ideal where slow growing, low plant is needed. Very hardy. ABCDE.
- I. *Crenata Latifolia* — A broad leaf form. Leaves up to 1 in. in length. C.
- \*I. *Crenata Longfellow* — A recent introduction. Leaves 2 to 3 times as long as wide. Compactly branched. AB.
- \*I. *Crenata Microphylla* — A tiny leaf *crenata*, dense and twiggy. Prunes easily and is excellent for low work. AB.
- \*I. *Crenata Nummularia (Mariesei)* — A dense dwarf shrub, the smallest of all Hollies. Suitable for rock gardens or pots. AB.
- I. *Crenata Rotundifolia (Latifolia)* — Shiny dark green leaves larger than most of the *crenatas*. Vigorous, fast grower. Compact and spreading in habit. A desirable shrub for many landscape uses. A through I.
- I. *Crenata Shanghai* — An upright, horizontally branched variety to give you height and spread. AB.
- \*I. *Crenata Stokes, Patent No. 887* — A new dwarf spreading Holly, with small dark green leaves. We consider this the best to use where a low-growing plant is needed. Very hardy, originating near Pittsburgh, Pa. at Stokes' Nursery. BCDE.
- \*I. *Crenata Variegata* — A variegated form with some leaves marked with yellow. Limited number. C.

## CHINESE HOLLIES — Another Good Buy.

*ILEX CORNUTA (Chinese Holly, Horned Holly)* — Native in the hilly parts of the Yangtze River section of China. In the United States specimens have been found from Florida to Connecticut, and west into Louisiana and Pennsylvania.

### CHINESE HOLLY PRICES

A. 8/10 in.	\$1.00
B. 10/12 in.	1.25
C. 12/15 in.	1.75
D. Gal Can	1.85
E. 15/18 in.	2.25
F. 18/24 in.	3.25
G. 24/30 in.	4.75
H. 30/36 in.	6.25
I. 3/4 ft	8.25
J. 4/5 ft.	10.00

Letters following description refer to sizes available  
Prices of large specimens plants quoted on request.

- I. *Cornuta* — Large red berries in clusters, appearing on the wood of the previous year. Leaves large, lustrous green, usually with five sharp spines. Ultimate height of the tree or shrub is 15 feet, with an equal spread. A through J.

## CHINESE HOLLIES — (Continued)

- I. Cornuta — Male A through J.
- I. Cornuta Burfordi — Large red fruit in clusters of 3 to 8, produced abundantly. Leaves dark, glossy with one spine on the tip and occasionally 2 additional ones. Vigorous grower. A through J.
- I. Cornuta Casey Dwarf — A dwarf form of cornuta with leaves similar to Burfordi except smaller. ABCDE.
- I. Cornuta National — Similar to Burfordi, leaf much smaller. Slow compact growth. AB.
- I. Cornuta Rotunda — Large, very sharply spined leaves. Compact, horizontal habit of growth. A beautiful low growing shrub. AB.
- I. Cornuta Small Leaf — Similar to I. Cornuta. Leaf smaller. Slow compact growth. FGI.

## MISCELLANEOUS EVERGREEN HOLLIES

### Misscellaneous Evergreen Holly Prices

A. 10/12 in.	\$1.50	F. 24/30 in.	\$4.35
B. Gal. Cans	1.75	G. 30/36 in.	5.00
C. 12/15 in.	2.00	H. 3/4 ft.	7.75
C. 15/18 in.	2.50	I. 4/5 ft.	8.75
E. 18/24 in.	3.50		

Letters following description refer to sizes available  
Prices of large specimen plants quoted on request.

- I. Aquipernyi (**Hybrid, Aquifolium Pernyi**) Small round, red fruit. Leaves lustrous green strongly spined. Beautiful Holly with characteristics of both parents. AB.
- I. Aquipernyi (Male) BDEF.
- I. Attenuata (**Hybrid, Cassine x Opaca**) Red fruit produced abundantly, persisting until berries are produced the following year. Narrow, lanceolate leaves 3½" to 4¾" long, light green. Branches slender and arching, habit of growth similar to Cassine. A through I.
- I. Cassine (**Dahoon Holly**) — Small red fruit produced in dense masses. Leaves small, narrow, light green. Upright grower. Prefers moist soil. Native in the Southeast. Hardiness questionable north of Washington. ACD.
- I. Cassine Angustifolia — Small red berries in profusion. Same characteristics as Cassine, with the exception of a longer, narrower leaf. ACDHI.
- I. Chinensis (**Oldhamii**) — Large dark green shining leaves. Large red berries borne profusely. Limited numbers available. CD.
- I. Ciliospinosia (**Centrochinensis**) — Dark green, evenly toothed leaves, borne flat on twigs. Red fruit in small clusters. Upright pyramidal form. Female. C. Male — C.
- I. Cumulicola — Evergreen, compact tree to 40 feet. Leaves flat, rigid, glossy green with short, sharp spines. Bright red fruit borne singly on stem. C.
- I. Intrega — Dark green, spineless, blunt-pointed leaves. An Asiatic Holly. Compact growth. This plant has been sucessfully used around public buildings in Washington, D. C. Hardiness north of there questionable. Male plants only. CD.

## MISCELLANEOUS EVERGREEN HOLLIES--(Cont.)

- I. *Glabra* — (**Gall Berry**) — Glossy small foliage. Black berries. Loose habit of growth. May be sheared. Native on The Eastern Seaboard. ABC.
- I. *Latifolia* — Small bright red fruits, produced in compact bunches. Large dark green leaves. Habit of growth and large bold leaves give the same appearance, from a distance, as *Magnolia Grandiflora*. Very elegant and beautiful. ABCEF.
- i. *Myrtifolia* — Small red fruit, borne in profusion. Lance-like leaves seldom more than an inch long. Tends to be pendulous. A beautiful shrub of fine texture. ACEFGH.
- I. *Myrtifolia Lowii* (**Dahurica lowii**) — Yellow-berried form of *myrtifolia*. Bark has purplish hue. Dark green leaves. Upright growth. A through I.
- I. *Opaca* X *Cassine* (**Cross Holly**) — Some characteristics of both parents. Not hardy north of Washington. ACDEFGH.
- I. *Pedunculosa* (**Long-stalk Holly**) — Cherry-like fruit suspended in clusters on long stems, produced on the new growth. Leaves spineless, inclined to droop, resembling the *Prunus* genus rather than *Ilex*. Quite hardy. Broadly conical, will attain a height of 35 feet. ABCDE.
- i. *Pernyi* — Red fruit borne in the leaf axils. Small, deep green leaves, with 5 to 6 spines. Bears a striking resemblance to a diminutive form of *Ilex cornuta*. ABC.
- i. *Pernyi* (Male) C.
- I. *Pernyi Veitchi* — A variety of *I. Pernyi* with larger glossier, darker green leaves. Fruit similar to *Pernyi*, but larger and a darker red. Dense pyramidal habit of growth. ABCDE.
- i. *Pernyi Veitchi* (Male) ACDE.
- I. *Topelli* — Hybrid of *I. opaca* and *I. Cassine*. Narrow dark green leaves. Heavy fruiter. BCDEF.
- I. *Verticillata* — Deciduous Holly with many red berries. CEFG.
- I. *Vomitoria* (**Yaupon Holly**) — Evergreen shrub or small tree with stiff branches and closely spaced leaves. Glossy green leaves, oval, 1" to 1½" long. Clusters of small, red fruit. Native in southeastern coastal areas, west into Texas and Arkansas. ABCDEFHI.
- I. *Vomitoria Compacta* (**Dwarf Yaupon**) — Foliage similar to *I. Vomitoria*. Very compact spreading habit of growth. AB.





## BROAD-LEAF EVERGREENS

### (MISCELLANEOUS)

The Broad-Leaf Evergreens are an important group of plants varying widely in size, form and texture. From this group a plant can be chosen suitable for almost any situation. In general they are rather free from disease, require an acid soil, rich in humus and adequate moisture.

<b>Aucuba Japonica</b> — Large red berries. Large green leaves, 5 to 6 inches long. Foliage completely covers stems, forming attractive rounded bush to 8 feet tall. Dioecious plant, requiring a male plant in order for berries to be formed on the female plant. Requires medium to dense shade. Not hardy north of Washington.	Size	Each
	gal. cans	\$2.00
	male & female	
	18/24 in. (F)	4.50
	24/30 in.	5.50
	male & female	
<b>Aucuba Japonica Variegata (Gold-Dust)</b> Similar to Aucuba Japonica with the exception that the leaves are splotched with gold.	gal. cans	\$2.00
	10/12 in.	2.00
	15/18 in.	3.50
	18/24 in.	4.50
<b>Berberis Julianae</b> — Small yellow flowers in the spring, followed by purple berries in the fall. Dark green spiny leaves, some of which turn red in the fall. Upright grower to 6 feet. Hardy.	8/10 in.	\$1.50
	gal. cans	1.85
	15/18 in.	2.75
<b>Berberis Sargentiana</b> — Evergreen, medium height, dense dark green leaves and round dark fruit.	8/10 in.	\$1.00
	gal. cans	1.50
	12/15 in.	1.75
	15/18 in.	2.00
<b>Buxus Sempervirens (American Box-wood)</b>	8/10 in.	\$1.50
	10/12 in.	2.00
	12/15 in.	2.50
<b>Cleyera Japonica</b> — Clusters of fragrant, white flowers in midsummer. Thick, glossy, dark green leaves, brownish-red when young. Compact, upright grower to 15 feet. Tender, not hardy north of North Carolina. Best in semi-shade.	gal. cans	\$1.85
	15/18 in.	2.50
	18/24 in.	3.50
	2/3 ft.	4.50
	3/4 ft.	7.50
<b>Daphne Cneorum</b> — Bright rosy pink flowers, very fragrant and clustered. This beautiful low spreading shrub attracts attention in any garden. Best in a lime soil.	10/12 in.	\$1.25
<b>Daphne Odora</b> — Fragrant flowers in dense heads, very early spring. Dark green leaves, 2 to 3 inches long. Compact, globular habit of growth, up to 5 ft. Does best in partial shade. Not hardy north of Washington.	Pink 10/12 in.	\$1.50
	White 10/12 in.	1.50
	12/15 in.	2.00
<b>Daphne Odora Marginata</b> — Pink flower. Leaves margined with creamy-white band.	10/12 in.	\$2.00
	12/15 in.	2.50
	15/18 in.	3.00



## BROAD-LEAF EVERGREENS (Continued)

Daphne Odora Rose Queen — A distinct form of very compact habit. Flowers are deep rose pink, large and in heavy clusters.	Size 15/18 in.	Each \$3.50
Eleagnus Pungens — Creamy-white, very fragrant flowers in Oct. and Nov. Red fruit. Leaves dark green, silvery underneath from 2" to 4". Spiny branches. Large, strong grower, up to 15 feet.	gal. cans 24/30 in. 30/36 in.	\$1.50 4.00 5.00
Prices of larger specimens quoted on request.		
Euonymus Japonica Microphilla—Small glassy dark green leaves. Habit of growth and appearance similar to Boxwood.	gal. cans 15/18 in.	\$1.85 2.25
Euonymus Patens — Evergreen or half-evergreen. 4 to 8 feet high. Leaves 2" to 3" long. Pinkish to red fruit. Hardy to Philadelphia, Pa.	8/10 in. 10/12 in. 12/15 in. gal. cans	\$1.15 1.35 1.65 1.75
Euonymus Radicans — Hardy evergreen shrub that trails or climbs. Leaves 1" long.	12/15 in. 2/3 ft.	\$2.00 3.75
Feijoa Sellowiana (Pineapple Guava) — Valued for its grey leaves up to 3 inches in length and white to purplish flowers in June. In autumn there is a bluish grey color to the plant.	18/24 in. 24/30 in.	\$3.50 4.50
Gardenia Jasminoides (Cape Jasmine)—Thick, glossy leaves. White flowers, extremely fragrant. Bushy shrub to 6 feet. Not hardy north of Washington.	gal. cans 18/24 in.	\$2.00 3.50
Gardenia Radicans — Miniature flowers. Leaves small bright green. Trailing habit makes it ideal for use as ground cover or low-growing plant material.	gal. cans	\$1.75
Gardenia Stricta Nana — A hardy small leaved gardenia. Very vigorous and free flowering.	gal. cans	\$1.75
Illicium Anisatum — A handsome shrub with broad, light green leaves which are fragrant when crushed. Maximum height 15 feet.	gal. cans 18/24 in. 24/30 in. 30/36 in.	\$2.00 3.00 3.75 4.25
Jasminum Floridum (Showy Jasmine)—Golden yellow flowers in early summer. Low trailing habit of growth.	gal. cans	\$1.75
Ligustrum Coriaseum — Twisted glossy evergreen leaves spaced closely. White flowers followed by black berries. Good for use as a hedge plant.	gal. cans 12/15 in. 15/18 in.	\$2.00 2.00 2.50
Ligustrum Lucidum (Wax Leaf Ligustrum) Thick, waxy, glossy foliage. White flowers followed by blue berries. Fine for hedges.	gal. cans 15/18 in. 2/2½ ft 3/4 ft.	\$1.75 2.00 3.00 5.00
Loropetalum Chinensis — Small evergreen leaves. White witch-hazel-like flowers in spring. Grows up to 12 feet. Not hardy north of Washington.	8/10 in. 10/12 in. 12/15 in. 18/24 in.	\$1.50 1.75 2.25 3.50

## BROAD-LEAF EVERGREENS (Continued)

<b>Mahonia Beali (Holly Grape)</b> — Yellow flowers in long spikes in the early spring, followed by clusters of blue fruit. Large compound leaves with a few spines. Bushy shrub. Prefers shade.	Size	Each
	15/18 in.	\$3.00
	18/24 in.	4.00
<b>M. Fortunei</b> — Toothed leaves 2 to 5 inches long. Racemes of yellow flowers in spring and blue black berries in fall. Not hardy north of Washington.	18/24 in.	\$3.50
	24/30 in.	4.50
<b>Michelia Fuscata (Banana Shrub)</b> — Yellow blossoms, edged with maroon, with a banana-like fragrance. Shrubby small tree up to 20 feet in height with almost the same spread. Semi-shade to sun. Not hardy north of Washington.	10/12 in.	\$1.75
	gal. cans	2.00
	12/15 in.	2.25
	15/18 in.	2.75
<b>Nandina Domestica (Heavenly Bamboo)</b> — Large white flowers, followed by clusters of large bright red berries lasting into late spring. Dark green leaflets turning bronze to red in fall. Hardy north to Philadelphia. Fine for foundations. Sun or partial shade.	15/18 in.	\$2.00
	18/24 in.	3.00
	2/2½ ft.	4.00
<b>Osmanthus Aquifolium (Illicifolius)</b> — Small, fragrant creamy-white flowers in June and July. Leaves dark green, spiny toothed to 2½ inches. Leaves similar to English Holly Upright, compact growth. Hardest of all the Osmanthus. Sun or partial shade.	gal. cans	\$2.25
	12/15 in.	2.50
	15/18 in.	3.25
	18/24 in.	4.00
	30/36 in.	5.50
	3/4 ft.	8.00
<b>Osmanthus Fortunei</b> — Small fragrant flowers, borne in small axillary clusters. Oval, spiny leaves to 4 inches long. Handsome vigorous, upright growth to 20 feet. Partial shade to sun.	8/10 in.	\$1.50
	10/12 in.	1.75
	gal. cans	2.25
	12/15 in.	2.50
	15/18 in.	2.75
	2/3 ft.	5.50
	¾ ft.	8.00
<b>Osmanthus Fragrans (Sweet Olive)</b> — Yellowish-white flowers, very fragrant, late winter and early spring. Large green leaves, remotely spined 3 to 4 inches long. Height to 15 feet.	gal. cans	\$2.00
	2/3 ft.	5.00
	¾ ft.	6.00
<b>Photinia Glabra (Red Tipped Photinia)</b> — Shrub 8 to 10 feet high. Clusters of white flowers followed by red berries. New growth attractive bronze-red.	gal. cans	\$1.75
	15/18 in.	2.40
	18/24 in.	3.00
<b>Photinia Serrulata</b> — Small white flowers in heads 6 in. in diameter. Bright red fruit. Dark lustrous green leaves to 8 in. long. New growth has a brilliant reddish-bronze hue, considered to be one of its best characteristics. Large vigorous shrub to 35 feet. Not hardy north of Washington.	gal. cans	\$2.00
	15/18 in.	2.50
	18/24 in.	3.50
	24/30 in.	4.25
	30/36 in.	5.00
	3/4 ft.	6.00
<b>Pieris Japonica (Japanese Andromeda)</b> — Lustrous green whorled foliage. Pendulous clusters of white flowers. Prefers shady situation.	gal. cans	\$2.25
	12/15 in.	2.50
	15/18 in.	3.00
	18/24 in.	4.00
	24/30 in.	4.75

## BROAD-LEAF EVERGREENS (Continued)

Pittosporum Tobira — Greenish-white flowers, very fragrant, produced in mid-April. Dark green leaves produced in whorls. New growth light green giving a nice contrast to the darker green background. Not hardy north of North Carolina.	Size	Each
	12/15 in.	\$1.50
	15/18 in.	1.75
	gal. cans	1.85
	(15/18 in.)	1.85
	18/24 in.	2.75
Prunus Laurocerasus Caroliniana (Cherry Laurel, Carolina Laurel) — Blue-black cherry-fruit. Shiny green foliage. Can be sheared for formal effect, or allowed to grow into a small tree up to 30 feet for background effect. Ideal for screening. Not hardy north of Washington.	2/3 ft.	3.50
	3/4 ft.	4.50
	4/5 ft.	7.00
	5/6 ft.	9.00
	6/8 ft.	12.00
Prunus Laurocerasus Schipkaensis — A small leaf, slow growing variety of English Laurel with a compact spreading habit of growth.	12/15 in.	\$1.90
	gal. cans	2.00
	15/18 in.	2.40
	3/4 ft.	7.50
✓ Pyracantha Low Dense — As the name implies, a low and dense form of Pyracantha. Dwarf habit of growth.	gal. cans	\$2.00
Pyracantha Formosana — Shrub up to 7 feet. Leaves about 1" long, no teeth, mostly at the end of the twig. Fruit a deep glossy red borne in large clusters.	18/24 in.	\$3.50
	30/36 in.	5.00
	¾ ft.	7.00
	(not shipped)	
Pyracantha Rosedale — Small white flowers in the spring. Clusters of large bright red berries in fall and winter. Leaves small, deep green Upright grower. One of the best Pyracanthas.	gal. cans	\$2.00
	30/36 in.	5.00
	¾ ft.	7.00
	(not shipped)	
Rhododendrom Carolinianum — Pale rose-pink flowers in May. Leaves dark green, brownish on underside, to 3 inches long. Compact, generally rounded in outline. Good as individual specimen or in masses.	15/18 in.	\$3.00
	18/24 in.	4.00
Thea Sinensis — Shrub or small tree to 30 ft. Alternate, leathery leaves 2 to 5 in. long, and shallowly toothed. Fragrant white flowers. This tea plant requires the same cultural care as Camellias.	gal. cans	\$2.00
• Viburnum Japonicum — Large lustrous glossy leaves. A sturdy handsome plant of bold texture.	gal. cans	\$2.00
• Viburnum Odoratissimum — (Sweet Viburnum) — Excellent for the South. Fragrant small white flowers, beautiful foliage. Grows to 10 feet. Occasionally larger.	gal. cans	\$2.00
• Viburnum Tinus (Laurestinus) — Small leaves densely set on the branches. Pink clusters of flowers in the Spring.	gal. cans	\$2.00

## CONIFEROUS EVERGREENS

	Size	Each
<i>Cedrus Deodara</i> ( <b>Deodara Cedar</b> ) — A graceful tree with arching pendulous branches. Needles, bluish-green.	6/8 ft. 8/10 ft	\$12.00 18.00
<i>Cephalotaxus Fastigiata</i> — Dark green needle-like leaves. Dense on the branches. Upright habit of growth.	12/15 in.	\$1.75
<i>Cryptomeria Japonica</i> —An Asiatic conifer, upright in habit with a central leader, stiff horizontal branches that end in many short branches. Formal. Light green foliage.	gal. cans	\$2.00
<i>Juniperis Pfitzeriana Hetzii</i> — Blue-gray foliage. Rapid, spreading growth. Must be pruned occasionally for foundation plantings.	18/24 in. 24/30 in. 42/48 in.	\$4.00 5.00 7.00
<i>Taxus Cuspidata</i> — ( <b>Japanese Yew</b> ) — Varieties as follows:		
<i>Hatfieldi</i> — A slow grower with upright full based columnar shape.	30/36 in. 3/4 ft.	\$5.75 7.50
<i>Hicksi</i> — Very pleasing foliage. Vase shaped open habit; nice for hedges.	18/24 in.	\$3.75
<i>Intermedia</i> — Rich dark foliage. Upright in habit.	24/30 in. 30/36 in	\$4.75 5.75

## FLOWERING SHRUBS

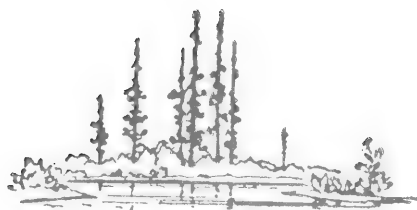
We only carry flowering shrubs in small quantities for sale in the Nursery.

## TREES — ORNAMENTAL AND SHADE

	Size	Each
<i>Acer Saccharum</i> ( <b>Sugar Maple</b> ) — Shipped bareroot.	6/8 ft. 8/10 ft. 10/12 ft.	\$5.00 7.50 9.00
	3/4 ft.	\$5.50
	4/5 ft.	8.00
<i>Cornus Florida</i> ( <b>Dogwood</b> ) — Add 100 if balled and burlapped.	5/6 ft. 6/8 ft.	10.00 15.00
<i>C. Florida Plena</i> ( <b>Double White</b> ) — —Has an extra row of white bracts. More showy than <i>C. Florida</i> . Add \$1.00 if balled and burlapped.	18/24 in. 24/30 in. 3/4 ft.	\$3.00 4.00 7.50
	18/24 in. 24/30 in. 30/36 in.	\$3.50 4.50 5.50
<i>C. Florida Rubra</i> ( <b>Pink Dogwood</b> ) — Ad \$1.00 if balled and burlapped.	3/4 ft. 4/5 ft.	8.50 11.00
	12/15 in. 15/18 in.	\$1.75 2.25
<i>Magnolia Grandiflora</i> ( <b>Southern Magnolia</b> ) — Well branched. Prices of larger specimen plants quoted on request.	24/30 in. 30/36 in. 3/4 ft. 4/5 ft.	3.50 4.50 6.50 9.00
<i>Magnolia Soulangeana</i> — ( <b>Saucer Magnolia</b> ) — Flowers to 6 inches opening before spring leafing, rose and white in color. A shrub or small tree. Gives a beautiful early spring show.	12/15 in. 15/18 in. 18/24 in. 24/30 in.	\$2.00 2.75 3.75 4.50

## VINES AND GROUND COVERS

<b>Gelsemium Sempervirens (Carolina Jessamine)</b> — Evergreen fine textured foliage. Trumpet-shaped yellow flowers in the spring. Very fragrant.	Size gal. cans	Each 2.00
<b>Hedera Helix (English Ivy)</b> — Evergreen leaves, 3 to 5 lobes, 4 inches long. Good evergreen clinging vine or ground cover.	3 in. pots 5 in. pots	.35 .50
<b>Maple Leaf Ivy</b> — Small leaf resembling that of a maple.	3 in. pots	.40
<b>Pin Oak Ivy</b> — Tiny leaf. Mound-like growth.	3 in. pots	.40
<b>Liriope Spicata (Creeping Lily Turf)</b> — Leaves grass-like but thicker, 8 inches long. Very pale lilac flowers less than ¼" long in loose spikes. Used as ground cover.	Small clumps Large clumps 2½" large pots	15. .25 .25
<b>Trachelospermum Jasminoides. (Confederate Jasmine)</b> — Dark green glossy evergreen leaves. Clusters of fragrant white flowers. Rather tender, plant in sheltered location. Not hardy north.	gal. cans	2.50
<b>Vinca Minor (Myrtle, Periwinkle)</b> — Dark lustrous evergreen foliage. Single blue flowers. Excellent ground cover in shade or semi-shade. Hardy.	3 in. pots	.25





## AZALEAS

In our gardens, we have planned a succession of azalea blooms from four to five weeks, or longer. We have accomplished this by using several varieties of azaleas not commonly found in nurseries in the South.

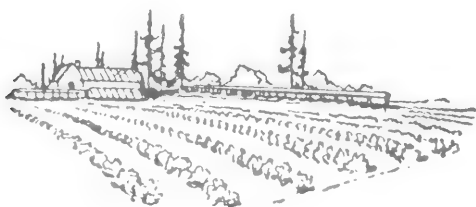
We believe every home can use some of these azaleas to advantages — to give you a longer period of beautiful blooms. We are continually testing new types of azaleas, and our experience with the later bloomers is that there is no danger from frost — so you are guaranteed bloom year after year.

You will find in our catalog many of these later blooming azaleas — and we are propagating them by the thousands, so we will have good stocks every year.

The newest addition of our Gardens and Nurseries is the introduction of Hybrid Rhododendrons and deciduous azaleas. We have made arrangements with the famous Exbury Nurseries in England for a choice collection of Rhododendrons, some 150 varieties, which will be in our new Rhododendron Dell, also 70 varieties of Exbury Azaleas. These will be on display in the Gardens and will also be for sale in our Nursery. We have tested these plants and know they will thrive in the southeast.

We are continually testing new plant materials for use in the southeast. We have the widest selection of broadleaved evergreens to be found anywhere, and it is our aim to continually afford new and choice materials for the gardens of the south.

Clarendon Gardens Nurseries are unexcelled for selection, variety and plant materials that will add beauty and real distinction to your own garden.





## AZALEAS

### AZALEA PRICES

A. 6/8 in.	\$1.00	F. 18/24 in.	\$3.50
B. 8/10 in.	1.25	G. 24/30 in.	4.50
C. 10/12 in.	1.50	H. 30/36 in.	5.50
D. 12/15 in.	2.00	I. 3/4 ft.	7.50
E. 15/18 in.	2.50	J. 4/5 ft.	10.00

Letters following description refer to sizes available

### GLENDALE HYBRID AZALEA

GLENDALE HYBRID AZALEAS — An evergreen type retaining most of its leaves. Developed for hardiness in and around Washington, D. C.

Dayspring — Bushy habit to 6 ft. Flowers 2 to 4 in. head usually massed, 1½ to 2 in. across. Center white shading to pale rose pink in margins. Few char-  
treuse dots in blotch areas. Early. E.

Fashion — White striped with dull red. Early. ACDEF.

Glacier — A vigorous one. Erect to spreading growth up to 5 ft. Flowers white with faint green tone. Very attractive foliage. Mid-season. E.

Greeting — Erect, broad spreading to 4 ft. Flowers freely. Coral rose with ruffled margins. Early to mid-season. CD.  
Flowers predominately white with pink margins.

Mother of Pearl — Erect, somewhat spreading to 6 ft. Flowers predominately white with pink margins. Irregularly hose-in-hose. Early to mid-season. CD.

Pinocchio — Dense twiggy habit up to 5 ft. Flowers white with red stripes. Mid-season to late. F.

Stardust — Spreading habit to 6 ft. Flower white flaked with purple. Mid-season. CD.

GABLE'S HARDIER AZALEAS — Hardier than the Kurumes. This Azalea will stand sub-zero temperatures.

Purple Splendor — Hose-in-Hose. Purple red fringed flowers. Hardy and dependable. Free flowering. Best in purples. CD.

### INDICA AZALEAS (Indian Azaleas)

These Azaleas are fast growers with large flowers. Hardy from the Gulf coast to North Carolina. Especially beautiful for landscape purposes with their massive free flowering habit.

Brilliant — Deep rose pink. A compact bushy plant blooming freely early to mid-season. A.

Coccinea — Orange scarlet flowers. A low grower. Late. A.

Dodd's Pink — Large pink flower. Single. Prolific bloomer. Mid-season. EF.

## AZALEAS — (Continued)

Elegans — Light pink. Upright fast grower. Very early. C.

Fielder's White — An early white providing good contrast with other varieties. Compact growth and large flowers. A.

Formosa — Big purplish pink flowers. Single. Large dark green leaves. Mid-season. DEFGHI.

Indica Alba — A Mucronatum Azalea Clone. Spreading habit, medium to tall. Single, pure white flower. Early, mid-season. ABCDEF.

Judge Solomon — Pink sport of Formosa. Deep pink. Mid-season. DEFGH.

Lawsal (Salmon) — Compact grower. Salmon-red flowers. Mid-season. BCDEF.

✓ Price Strawberry — Upright spreading growth. Vigorous. White flowers, unevenly striped with red, single. Early. DE.

Pride of Mobile (Elegans Superba) — Large watermelon pink flower. Fast grower. Mid-season. CDEF.

## KAEMPFERI AZALEA

KAEMPFERI AZALEA — Very hardy. Deciduous North, evergreen in warmer areas.

Kaempferi — Single rose-pink flower. Late. CEFGHIJ.

## KURUME AZALEA

KURUME AZALEA — This group is very hardy. Many varieties are grown on Long Island. Extremely free flowering, this group is a perennial best seller.

Bridesmaid — Glowing salmon-ink. Single. Early. AB.

Christmas Cheer — Brilliant bright red, hose-in-hose. Mid-season. ABCD.

Coral Bells — Pink, hose-in-hose. Profuse bloomer. Small rounded leaves. Early. BCDEF.

X Eleanor Allen — An excellent Azalea with a beautiful pink flower. D.

Flame — Brilliant red flower with coppery suffusion. Glossy foliage. Tall growing. Early. FGH.

Hexe — Deep red, hose-in-hose. Low dense growth. Late. ABCDEFG.

Hiawatha — A crimson-carmine, grouped as a Karume due to similar growth habits. Hose-in-hose blooms. Mid-season. EF.

Hino Crimson — Bright red. Mid-season. Does not fade. CD.

Hinodegiri — Single ruby-red flowers in profusion. Deep green rounded foliage. Dense growth. Mid-season. BCDEF.

Pink Pearl — Deep pink with lighter center. Hose-in-hose. Midseason. ABCDEF.

Salmon Beauty — Salmon pink, hose-in-hose. Dwarf habit of growth. Light green foliage. Early. BCDEF.

Sherwood Red — Red flowers. Increasing in popularity. DE.

Snow — Pure white, hose-in-hose. Profuse bloomer. Compact growth. Early, med-season. BCDE.

Sweet Briar — Pink. Profuse bloomer. Very hardy. Mid-season. CDEFG.



## AZALEAS — (Continued)

Yayegiri — Showy salmon red flowers, hose-in-hose. Early BCDEFGH.

MACRANTHA AZALEAS — This hardy group is suggested to extend the blooming season into June. They will carry on after the others have finished their bloom.

Macrantha Double — Double, clear pink flowers. Hardy. Very late. BCDE.

Macrantha Orange — Single. Bright orange. Very late. Hardy. Slow dwarf growth. DE.

Macrantha Pink — Pink single flowers. Very late. CD.

## PERICAT AZALEA

PERICAT AZALEAS — A relatively new group of Azaleas, not quite as hardy as the Kurumes and not recommended north of Washington, D. C.

Gardenia Supreme — A white, hose-in-hose flower like a small gardenia. Vigorous growth. Dark green foliage. Mid-season. BCD.

Madam Pericat — Large. Mid-season. Light pink, hose-in-hose. CDEFH.

Pink Pericat — Pink flowers. Upright habit of growth. Mid-season. BCDEF.

Rivals — Light red flowers, hose-in-hose. Mid-season to late. DEFG.

Sweetheart Supreme — Large blossoms, hose-in-hose, bluish pink. Excellent large foliage. Early mid-season. CDEFGH.

Twenty Grand — Begonia — rose color. Compact growth. BC.

## MISCELLANEOUS AZALEAS

Delaware White Valley — A hardy Latifolia alba. Large white flowers. C.

Maxwelli — A hardy Japanese Azalea with large carmine-red, single flowers. FG.

Palestrina — A strongly recommended tall growing, white flowered type for use where hardiness is important. A Vuykiana Azalea. CDE.

Sherwoodi — A hardy Japanese type classified as a Kurume. A beautiful orchid pink flower. Profuse bloomer and vigorous grower. CDG.



## CAMELLIAS

### CAMELLIA PRICES

C. JAPONICA		C. SASANQUA	
A. 8/10 in.	\$1.00	A. 8/10 in.	\$1.00
B. 10/12 in.	1.45	B. 10/12 in.	1.35
C. 12/15 in.	1.90	C. 12/15 in.	1.75
D. Gal. Cans	2.00	D. Gal. Cans	1.85
E. 15/18 in.	3.00	E. 15/18 in.	2.75
F. 18/24 in.	4.25	F. 18/24 in.	3.75
G. 24/30 in.	5.75	G. 24/30 in.	5.25
H. 30/36 in.	7.25	H. 30/36 in.	6.50
I. 3/4 ft.	10.00	I. 3/4 ft.	8.00
J. 4/5 ft.	15.00	J. 4/5 ft.	12.00
K. 5/6 ft.	18.00	K. 5/6 ft.	15.00
		L. 6/8 ft.	18.00

Starred (\*) varieties 15% higher

Letters following description refer to sizes available

**CAMELLIA JAPONICA** — One of the most popular flowering Broad-leaf Evergreen in the South. There is much confusion in names and considerable effort has been made to standardize them. "**The Camellia, its Culture and Nomenclature,**" published by the Southern California Camellia Society, has been our guide in establishing the proper names for our varieties.

Prices of larger specimen plants quoted on request.

Limited quantities of other varieties.

**Akebono** — Rose Pink. Medium large, semi-double with broad, round petals. Vigorous, compact growth. Mid-season. D.

**\*Brilliant** — Red. Medium large, rose form double. Medium, upright, compact growth. Mid-season. B.

**Blood of Chine (Victor Emmanuel)** — Deep salmon red. Large semi-double to loose peony form. Vigorous compact growth. Late. DHIJ.

**Cardinal Richelieu** — Rose Red. Large, irregular semi-double to loose peony form. Vigorous, upright, compact growth. Mid-season to late. BCD.

**Cheerful** — Rose red. Medium rose form double. Vigorous, upright, compact growth. Mid-season. D.

**Comte De Paris** — Sport of Duchesse d'Orleans. Delicate pink, bordered with white with a few crimson stripes. Double to peony form. Vigorous, upright grower. Mid-season. GH.

## CAMELLIAS (Continued)

- Cup of Beauty — Rose red. Large, cup-shaped rose form double to semi-double. Slow, spreading growth. Mid-season. GH.
- \*Daikagura — Bright rose pink, splotched white. Large peony form. Slow, compact growth, Early. CDFG.
- Debutante — Light pink, full peony form. Vigorous, upright growth. Early to mid-season. H.
- Elegans (**Chandleri Elegans**) — Rose pink. Often spotted white. Anemone form. Mid-season. CD.
- Elena Nobile — Flame Red. Medium, rose form double. Slow, upright growth. Late. D.
- Elisabeth — White, sometimes striped light Pink. Medium, formal double. Vigorous, upright, spreading growth. Late. IJ.
- \*Empress — (**Lady Clare**) — Deep Pink. Very large, semi-double. Vigorous, bushy growth. Early to mid-season. BCDGJ.
- General Washington — White with some petals lined pink. Medium, rose form double. Medium, upright, spreading growth. Mid-season. FJ.
- Gloire De Nantes — Rose Pink. Large, semi-double. Medium, compact, upright growth. Early. DJ.
- Governor Mouton — Oriental red, sometimes splotched white. Large, semi-double to loose peony form. Vigorous, upright growth. Mid-season. BDFI.
- Herme — Pink petals with irregular white border, streaked deep pink. Large semi-double. Vigorous upright growth. Mid-season. DGIJ.
- Hermesport (**Beauty of Holland**) — Sport of Herme. Rose pink spotted and blotched with white. Large semi-double. Vigorous upright growth. Mid-season. JK.
- \*High Hat — Light pink sport of Daikagura. Mid-season. F.
- Hoshi-Gurma — Red and white. Medium, semi-peony form with interspersed petaloids and stamens. Slow, upright growth. Late. D.
- Jarvis Red — Turkey red. Medium, semi-double with tufted center of smaller petals. Vigorous wide-spreading growth. Mid-season DI.
- \*Kumasaka — Rose pink. Large, rose form double to peony form. Vigorous, compact growth. Mid-season to late. D.
- \*Lady Vansittart — White striped rose pink. Large, semi-double with broad, wavy edged petals. Slow, bushy growth with Holly like foliage. Mid-season. D.
- Margaret Higdon — Rose red, sometimes showing white-margined petals. Large, semi-double. Vigorous, compact, upright growth. Mid-season. C.
- Mathotiana Alba — White sometimes tinged with pink. Large formal double. Vigorous upright growth. Late. HI.
- Mathotiana Rubra — Scarlet, very large, rose form double. Vigorous, compact upright growth. Mid-season to late. D.
- Monarch — Deep pink, sometimes spotted white. Large full peony form with interspersed stamens. Medium compact growth. Mid-season. DHI.

## CAMELLIAS (Continued)

Monjisu — Cherry red marbled white. Medium, rose form double. Slow, bushy growth. Mid-season. D.

Monjisu Red — Cherry red. Rose form double. Slow bushy growth. Mid-season. D.

Mrs. Charles Simons — White. Large to very large semi-double to loose peony form with intermixed stamens. Medium, compact, spreading growth. Mid-season to late. FG.

Murray Pink — Salmon pink. Small, formal double. C.

Otome Pink — Light pink. Medium large, formal double. Slow, spreading, compact growth. Mid-season to late. I.

Pink Perfection — Shell pink. Medium, formal double. Vigorous, upright growth. Early to late. Hardy. BCDI.

Pope Pius IX (*Imbricata rubra plena*; Prince Eugene Napoleon) — Dark red. Large formal double. Medium, compact upright growth. Mid-season. F.

Professor Charles S. Sargent — Dark red. Medium full peony form. Vigorous, compact, upright growth. Mid-season. BD.

Rainy Sun — Rose pink. Very large, loose semi-double with feather-edged petals. Vigorous upright growth. Mid-season. I.

Rose Emery (*Carnation*) — Fire red. Medium full peony form resembling a carnation. Late JK.

Rosea Mundi — Deep Pink. Large, wavy-petaled, irregular semi-double. Medium, compact growth. Mid-season to late. D.

Sarah Frost — Crimson varying to deep rose-pink. Medium, formal double. Vigorous, compact, upright growth. Mid-season to late. JK.

Semi-Double Blush — Blush pink. Medium semi-double. Slow upright growth. Mid-season. DJ.

\*Thelma Dale — Phlox pink. Large, irregular semi-double to rose form double. D.

Tricolor (*Siebold*) (*Wakanoura* Var.) — Waxy white streaked carmine. Large, slightly cupped semi-double. Vigorous, compact, upright growth. Mid-season. DIJ.

\*White Empress — White. Very large, semi-double with fluted petals. Vigorous, compact, upright growth. Early to mid-season. H.

## CAMELLIA SASANQUA

CAMELLIA SASANQUA — A species of Camellia growing in popularity. A fine evergreen shrub with small, dark shiny green foliage on slender branches. The foliage makes it ideal for hedges and specimen plants as well as being desirable for its bloom. Blooms profusely from September through December. Very hardy.

## CAMELLIA SASANQUA (Continued)

Limited quantities of other varieties.

\*Agnes O. Solomon — Double, light shell pink. CDI.

Apple Blossom — White blushed with pink, becoming darker toward tips of petals. Single, fragrant. Strong upright grower. Early Sept., Oct. DL.

Benikan Tsubaki (~~Shishi-Gashira~~) — Red. Medium, semi-double to double. CEF.

Briar Rose — Soft, clear pink. Single. Fast grower. Very hardy. One of the best for hedges. JK.

Brilliancy — Bright cherry red. Large single with cluster of stamens in center. Foliage dark green. Compact, fairly fast grower. Sept., Oct. I.

Choji-Guruma — Rose pink with pink petaloids. Anemone form. GHI.

Cleopatra — Rose pink. Semi-double. D.

Crimson Bride — Dark crimson, single, five petals. Fast-upright grower. IJ.

\*Dawn — Very hardy. Semi-double, ivory white with pink at margins. Compact, symmetrical shape. Slow grower. DEF.

Day Dream — White edged with deep, rose-pink. Large semi-double. Leaves large, thick and dark green. Fast and strong upright grower, form compact, pyramidal shape. FGI.

Floribunda — White-edged lavender. Single. CDE.

Fuju-No-Mine — White double. Large. D.

Hinode-Gumo — White spotted scarlet. Large single. CI.

Hiodoshi — Crimson splashed and marbled white. Large, showy, single, nine-petaled flower. Slow, compact grower. FG.

Hugh Evans (~~Hebe~~) — Phlox pink, petal margins folded backward. Single, vigorous, compact grower. DK.

\*Jean May — Shell Pink. Large, double. CE.

\*Lavender Queen — Lavender pink. Large. single. I

Maiden's Blush — Delicate pink, medium, single. DIJ.

\*Mine-No-Yuki — (~~Snow-on-the-Mountain~~) — Double white  
DEI.

Papaver — Soft pink. Large, bell-shaped, single. BCI.

\*Pink Snow — Light pink with lavender trace. Large, semi-double. CE.

## CAMELLIA SASANQUA (Continued)

Setsugekka — White, large, semi-double. JK.

Shishi-Gashira — Red. Medium, semi-double to double. BD.

Slenderlee — Watermelon pink. Medium, single. BC.

Splendor — Delicate pink with darker pink toward edge.  
Very large, semi-double. D.

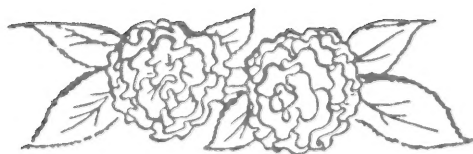
Taimei-Nishiki — Pink. Large, single. EF.

Takara-Awase — Pink shaded white and bordered pink.  
semi-double. CEF GH.

Texas Star — Light pink. Medium single. DJ.

Versicolor — White center edged lavender with soft pink  
in between. Medium, single. ABCE.

Willow Leaf — White margined pink. Medium, single. BC.





*If driving to-*

## CLARENDON GARDENS NURSERY

Clarendon Gardens Nursery is located about a mile from Pinehurst, North Carolina on Linden Road and is easily reached by those traveling north or south on U. S. Route 15. Vacationists touring U. S. Route 1 through Southern Pines will treasure the memories of the six short miles that will bring them through longleaf, pine-bordered winding drives to America's Holly Land. Likewise, those driving north or south on U. S. Route 220 may turn east at Candor on Route 211 to reach Pinehurst and famous Clarendon Gardens Nursery.

Those touring leisurely in an easterly or westerly direction along U. S. Route 64 can turn south to Pinehurst on U. S. Route 15, about 25 miles west of Raleigh. If, by chance, your trip takes you along U. S. Route 74, a northerly turn on either U. S. Routes 1 or 15 will bring you to Pinehurst and Clarendon Gardens Nursery, haven of America's largest collection of holly.



CLARENDON GARDENS NURSERY

LINDEN ROAD

BOX 1071

Pinehurst, North Carolina